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These SEEDS are supplied to us by the best  
growers in the World. It is particularly re-  
quested that care be taken when sowing and  
supervision exercised over Chinese gardeners,  
whose incompetence in dealing with the Seeds  
may sometimes lead to disappointing results.

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Supplies natural nourishment to the soil.

IN TINS

10 lbs. each ..... \$1.75

28 " ..... \$4.50

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The Best and Cheapest Machines in the Market.

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THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

Hongkong, 9th September, 1898. [24]

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The Daily Press, Hongkong, September 9th 1898.

HONGKONG, September 9th 1898.

The idea that many people have in their  
mind when they speak of the application of  
what is termed the policy of the open door  
to China appears to be that such a policy  
would mark out the whole country as a  
sphere of British influence. Hence the  
warmth with which they support it. But,  
unfortunately, a little examination will  
show that the effect would be something  
very different. As regards commerce in its  
every day aspect, the import and export of  
goods and their free sale, the open door  
policy is to be insisted upon, if necessary,  
as Sir MICHAEL HICKS BEACH said, at the  
cost of war; but no nation has hitherto  
opposed the policy in that application of it,  
while Germany at Kiaochau, Russia at  
Talienwan, and, we believe, France at  
Kwangchauwan, have formally approved and  
endorsed it. But when we come to rail-  
way and mining enterprise and the  
reorganisation of the Chinese Army and  
Navy and Civil Service, there must  
necessity be spheres of influence, and  
the Power that refuses to recognise the  
fact incur the risk of being left without  
a sphere at all. It has been suggested that  
Great Britain should call a Conference of  
the Powers to persuade them to leave China  
alone for ten years, jointly giving the Em-  
peror such assistance as he may need  
to re-establish internal order, and allowing China  
to select for herself foreigners to reorganise  
her army, navy, finances, public works, &c.  
What sort of a selection would China make  
under such circumstances? If her choice  
were really free, and unfettered she would  
fall a prey to disreputable schemers and  
plotters who were ready to make promises  
and hold out inducements which they had  
neither the intention nor ability to fulfil.  
It would be like a case of sending out a  
child of tender years with money to buy  
a new suit of clothes for himself and letting  
him fall into the hands of the second hand  
dealer. But it is inconceivable that China  
could be left to exercise an unfettered  
choice. Each of the Ministers at Peking,  
except perhaps our own, would be urging  
the claims of this or that candidate and  
the one that could urge the strongest or the  
most unscrupulously would carry his point.  
It would be much better that the Powers  
principally interested should agree amongst  
themselves, if any agreement were found  
possible, as to the share each shall take in  
the development of the Chinese Empire,  
in the same way as rival shipping firms on  
the coast, when they find that neither can  
cut the throat of the other, make an agree-  
ment to work together in amity and for  
their mutual advantage. If Great Britain  
were prepared to mark out the whole of China  
as her sphere of influence, well and good; the  
policy would be a bold one and one worth

fighting for; but to forego spheres of influence altogether, whether large or small, would be to practice a self-abnegation that is quite uncalled for. England's true policy is to stand up for the open door so far as the important export of goods and ordinary trade are concerned, but as to mining and railway enterprise, control of public works, and reorganisation of the public services, to recognise spheres of influence, marking out for herself a rather large sphere. The open door and spheres of influence are not necessarily antithetical. We hold the open door in Hongkong, for instance, but allow of no derogation of British sovereignty over the place. The same model has been adopted for the free ports of the other Powers on the China Coast, and we doubt not that British merchants will benefit from the new openings thus afforded. The same principles could be equally well applied in spheres of influence as in open ports. It would also be more wholesome for China to know to whom she was to look for guidance in any particular direction than to have competitors overbidding each other in their attempts to corrupt her officials by bribery.

The rebellion is still raging in Kwangsi and Hainan, a Canton correspondent informs us, but no reliable news is obtainable through the ordinary channels on account of the censorship exercised upon the Chinese press at Canton by the Mandarins.

The band of the "King's Own" will play the following programme at the Officer's Mess, Murray Barracks, this evening, at 8 p.m.:—

Overture—"Zampa" ..... Herald Selectrice—"Attila" ..... Verdi

Corus Solo—"The Lost Chord" ..... Sullivan

Dances—"Hannibal, Pish!" ..... Sunbeam Selectrice—"Gran Duke" ..... Sullivan

Valse—"Eldorado" ..... Royle

God save the Queen.

A Canton correspondent writes:—Two tiger-pups of about 20 to 30 pounds weight were again discovered somewhere near the White Cloud Mountain. One was captured by the village, the other escaped. They had been playing about the village at night, and carried away two dogs and pigs. The one that escaped returned and paid a visit to the mast-head of a ground-nut seller, and was seen carrying away a small pig in its mouth. The villagers got frightened and dared not pursue it. They are now preparing a trap to catch it.

At Singapore on the 20th August Mr. G. A. Green, one of the Commissioners travelling in the Far East on behalf of the Philadelphia Museum, addressed the members of the Chamber of Commerce, giving an outline of the objects and uses of the Museum. The class was occupied by Mr. Stringer, who introduced Mr. Green and the outcome of his mission. The Vice-President thought there was nothing like having a permanent museum in these islands. He did not like the idea of their being represented to the International Trade Congress in Philadelphia next year, although the Board of Trade had invited the Medical Officer of Health or the official appointed by the Board to give permission.

Mr. CLARKE said there was no objection to opening a grave. The only point was that they should know when a grave was opened.

Dr. LOWSON thought No. 8 (the by-law in question) might be improved upon.

The Vice-PRESIDENT said that the Board of Trade would not act in an unreasonable way. The Board would not act in an unreasonable way.

The motion was for seven years; possibly the same rule would be adopted elsewhere.

Dr. LOWSON—I do not think so. These regulations are practical for the European cemetery in Happy Valley.

Mr. CLARKE—This is the first time the Board has seen these.

Dr. LOWSON—They have been circulated. This is the first time they have been seen printed.

They are too close together sometimes.

Dr. CLARKE said they could get permission for the grave to be reopened.

Dr. LOWSON—That was the opinion of the Board.

Dr. CLARKE said people liked to be buried close together sometimes.

Dr. CLARKE said they could get permission for the grave to be reopened.

Dr. LOWSON—That was the opinion of the Board.

Dr. CLARKE—That was the rule here also.

Dr. LOWSON said people liked to be buried close together sometimes.

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Dr. CLARKE said there was no objection to opening a grave. The only point was that they should know when a grave was opened.

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Mr. GREEN asked if it would meet the case if they added words to the effect, "Such permission shall not be withheld without reasonable cause."

Dr. LOWSON thought it was their duty to put down rules.

Mr. CLARKE said it was injurious to disinter a small-pox case, and if they laid down a rule that such a case could be disinterred after the lapse of seven years they were running a certain amount of risk.

Dr. LOWSON moved the postponement of the consideration of No. 8.

Mr. DRYER BALD seconded, and this was carried.

The Vice-PRESIDENT—Perhaps you will be good enough to put something definite in writing as to the shape of a by-law.

Hon. R. D. ORMEY thought the two hours mentioned in it should be given of notice.

The following will explain why the Board propose to amend the by-laws.

Mr. VINCENT LAWSON, secretary to Commodore Hollard, A.D.C., wrote as follows under date April 16th:

"I have the honour to report the following circumstances in connection with the late P. G. R. E. Y. T. H. WHITEHEAD, in a speech of some length, moved the following resolutions:

1.—That the continued existence of the Imperial Chinese Maritime Customs in Hongkong, of Chinese Custom stations in Hongkong, is a hindrance to the progress and welfare of the Chinese people.

2.—That the Imperial Chinese Government should be compelled to abandon giving passengers these facilities—We, Sir, your obedient servants,

THE CUSTOMS AND THE COUNTRY.

Agreeable to notice previously given,

Hon. T. H. WHITEHEAD, in a speech of some length, moved the following resolutions:

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A good deal of the legislation of New Zealand resembles legislation which has been adopted in other colonies, but New Zealand has adopted a far greater proportion of the laws of Canada. Radical proposals have not been the case. Its taxonomic legislation connects itself with that of the Dominion and of some of the Australian colonies. Its school legislation is closely connected with that of Australia and of the Dominion Province of Ontario. But its land legislation, and especially in compulsory measures, is a view to the needs of great estates and their labour force. New Zealand has not yet attained the success in these experiments which their initiator has met with.

It must not be supposed that there is any close resemblance of conditions between New Zealand and Australia. The distance between them is considerable, being almost that which separates the Channel from Australia, but the climate is different, and the country may differ at the city at this time and was invited by the prefect, Lin Tze-ahong, to call at the yamen, a guard of a large body of runners being sent to escort the missionary in question. A large mob gathered around the yamen at first to gape upon the foreigner and satisfy their curiosity; but they were quickly dispersed by the police, who also drove away the people who had gathered outside.

Pang-ching-hui, one of the head confessors of the Koas-Hui, who began to tell malicious stories of foreign missionaries in general, and this missionary in particular.

While the mob was being invited to the stoning-point, the prefect, taking note of the ominous notes about him, emerged from the yamen and made his way to the gate of the city to his boat, before the people in front of the yamen were aware of the fact. Even this disappointment was not sufficient to make the mob murderous inclined, but here again the society men were at work, and one of them setting the example the whole of the four or five thousand men began to pull down the stones of the great court. Pilgrims, however, of the usual remonstrances of the prefect himself, and when some one cried out that pulling down was too slow work and that fire was more to the point, this official began to think that it was about time for him to retire. This show of weakness was fatal. No sooner had the prefect entered the second courtyard than the crowd of stone-throwers followed him with lighted torches in their hands, the treasure room having in the meanwhile been already pillaged of over £20,000 in specie—and the whole building was consigned to the flames. The prefect is said to have escaped personal injury but not only was the temple, containing some 200 rooms, burnt, but considerably more property, all of which was owned and owned by some of the local gentry met the same fate. The military, consisting of some 350 men, then appeared and the mob dispersed at the approach of the soldiers. The latter, however, were compelled to help the firemen to put out the fire instead of making any arrests, as the serious condition of the prefect required his immediate removal, and the mob, following his lead, and consequently the leaders of the mob and their instigators had already set many miles between themselves and the yamen runners, so none of any account have so far been arrested. The foreign missionary escaped scathless.—*N. C. Daily News*.

#### A PREFECT'S YAMEN DESTROYED

Serious news has been received from Changsha, the provincial capital of Hunan, to the effect that a mob, instigated by secret society men, has burned down the yamen of the prefect, Lin Tze-ahong, in that province. It appears that a foreign missionary was visiting the city at this time and was invited by the prefect, Lin Tze-ahong, to call at the yamen, a guard of a large body of runners being sent to escort the missionary in question. A large mob gathered around the yamen at first to gape upon the foreigner and satisfy their curiosity; but they were quickly dispersed by the police, who also drove away the people who had gathered outside.

Pang-ching-hui, one of the head confessors of the Koas-Hui, who began to tell

#### INTIMATIONS ESTABLISHED 21 YEARS. W. ROBINSON & CO., MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS.

THE ONLY FIRM DEVOTING THEMSELVES ENTIRELY TO IT.

NEW STOCK JUST ARRIVED. LOW PRICES WILL BE ACCEPTED  
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SOLD AGENTS IN  
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Best Qualities of ASBESTOS GOODS and PACKINGS.

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MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

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PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

The Underwritten are now prepared to  
GRANT POLICIES OF INSURANCE  
against FIRE at Current Rates.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,  
Agents for the Phenix Fire Office.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1894.

SCOTTISH METROPOLITAN  
ASSURANCE CO.

The combined ACCIDENT and LIFE  
POLICY is the MOST ADVANTAGEOUS  
form of INSURANCE.

A yearly premium of £28 2s. (age 30)  
each for the following rates:

£26 2s. in case of death by accident.

£21 0s. in case of natural death.

£10 0s. in case of permanent total disablement by accident.

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25s. per week in case of temporary disablement by accident.

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For further Particulars apply to

J. Y. VERNON,  
Agent.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1894.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1893,  
£18,558,989 09. 04.

I AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ..... £20,000,000  
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... 8,900,000

RESERVE FUND ..... £10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS

Hon. J. J. BILL IRVING—Chairman.

R. G. MEAT, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.

C. BENTON, Esq.

H. H. HARRIS, Esq.

A. H. CONACHE, Esq.

A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:

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LONDON: J. S. WATSON, Esq.

SHANGHAI: J. P. VAN DER GARDEN, Esq.

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On Current Account at the rate of 2 per Cent  
On the sum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months ..... 4 1/2%

6 months ..... 5 1/2%

12 months ..... 6 1/2%

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1894.

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE, LONDON

FOUNDED 1710.

The Undersigned, having been appointed  
AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared  
to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current  
Rates.

G. SIEMSEN & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1894.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA  
LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ..... £21,000,000.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... 2,324,374

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

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D. GILLETT, Esq.—Chairman.

C. H. KUEN-SHAN, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.

J. T. LAURENT, Esq.

CHOW YU-SHAN, Esq.

KWAH HO-CHEN, Esq.

Chief Manager.

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Interest for 12 Months Fixed ..... 5 %

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THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA  
LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ..... £1,500,000.

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PAID UP ..... 562,500

RESERVE FUND ..... 10,000

BANKERS:

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG: H. F. GARMICHAEL,  
CONSULTING ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.

18, BURLINGTON STREETS, LONDON, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per  
cent per annum on the daily balance.

On fixed deposits for 6 months 5 1/2% per annum.

6 months ..... 5 1/2%

12 months ..... 6 1/2%

T. H. WHITEHEAD, Manager.

Hongkong, 25th March, 1894.

JAPAN FINE ART CURIOS

KUHN & KOMOR,

HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Yen 12,000,000.

PAID UP CAPITAL ..... 9,000,000

RESERVE FUND ..... 6,600,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES & AGENTS:

Kobe London San Francisco

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LONDON BANKERS:

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per  
cent per annum on the daily balance.

On fixed deposits for 6 months 5 1/2% per annum.

6 months ..... 5 1/2%

12 months ..... 6 1/2%

T. H. WHITEHEAD, Manager.

Hongkong, 24th May, 1894.

FOR SALE

H. F. GARMICHAEL,  
CONSULTING ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.

18, BURLINGTON STREETS, LONDON, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per  
cent per annum on the daily balance.

On fixed deposits for 6 months 5 1/2% per annum.

6 months ..... 5 1/2%

12 months ..... 6 1/2%

T. H. WHITEHEAD, Manager.

Hongkong, 24th May, 1894.

FOR SALE

C. H. S. HEIDSIECK'S  
CHAMPAGNE 1889 WHITE SEAL.

338 25 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.

338 40 ..... per case of 2 dozen quarts.

EDWARD KREBS & CO.'S  
RED AND WHITE  
BORDEAUX WINES.

C. G. HIBBERT & CO.'S  
BOTTLED ALE & STOUT.

SIEMSEN & CO.

HONGKONG, 4th September, 1894.

FOR SALE

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA  
AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... £200,000.

RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £200,000.

RESERVE FUND ..... £250,000.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account at the

